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JAPAN  
June 7, 1951

WAR POTENTIAL OF U.S.-USSR COMPARED

Tokyo, RENGO NEWS AGENCY, in Japanese, June 5, 1951--T

(Text)

"Tokyo, June 5--Mr. Masanobu Tsuji, former Japanese staff officer, recently made a speech at a certain club house in Tokyo. Analyzing the fighting power of the United States and the Soviet Union in detail, he stated: 'If a war breaks out between the United States and the Soviet Union in the future, the United States will have no chance against the Soviet Union. In any case, Japan should not become involved in such a war. The establishment of military bases will ruin Japan.'

"It is said that the capitalists and conservatives there were much shocked. The details of the so-called 'Tsuji information' are as follows:

(RENGO Editor's Note: Since the original is very long, excerpts are given here).

"The comparison of military strength of the United States and the Soviet Union:

"The documents concerning the fighting power of the Soviet Union, which the Kwangtung Army surveyed from various angles, were burned at the termination of the war except for a few documents. I precisely examined those for 1½ years. In view of what I learned from them and, in addition, various circumstances since then, I judge as follows:

"Military strength--the Soviet Union can mobilize 20,040,000 men at the minimum, among which 16 or 17 million can be dispatched anywhere. The United States will probably be able to mobilize 16 million, among which she will be able to send 8 million to the front. The Soviet Union has military power more than double that of the United States.

"Foodstuff--It is understood that Russia's yearly production is 159 million tons, among which 70 million tons are for domestic consumption and the rest to be kept in stock. Foodstuffs available at the end of 1950 are likely to last at least 4 to 5 years.

Russia's Coal Production

"Coal--Russia's yearly production stands at 250 million tons. Her coal reserves are the largest in the world.

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"Oil--The production of crude oil during last year was 35 million (barrels). Her oil resources are the largest in the world, but production is small in comparison with oil reserves. Seventy percent is produced in Baku, which is easily attacked from Mediterranean military bases. Although Baku has such a defect, it has oil in stock available for about 2½ or 3 years. Moreover, the Soviet Union is eagerly making efforts for developing oil fields in (Eubaku) Southwest of Ural, and Sinkiang Province. Sinkiang Province is superior to Baku in the quality and quantity of oil.

"Planes--Her yearly production is 75,000 planes, and almost the same as the United States. Russian small planes are superior to American small planes in quality and quantity, but Russian strategic bombers are inferior. From those 75,000, 15,000 can always be maintained at the front.

"Tanks--The Soviet Union possesses 50,000 tanks, while the United States has 5,000. The Soviet Union has 51-ton huge tanks which can run even in the mud. It seems that the biggest American tank cannot be compared with them. Their 34-ton tanks, which were used in World War Two, have been brought to Korea. The running and destroying capacity of the 51-ton tank is splendid. It will be a decisive weapon in World War Three.

"As mentioned above, everything surpasses the prospects of the United States. It cannot be overlooked that everything in stock will be available at from 3 to 5 years. This fact escapes the notice of the United States which undervalues the Soviet Union by seeing only her yearly production. Moreover, all industries in the Soviet Union are collectively established in every district. Therefore, wherever the land is isolated, she can make a living. This is really her strong point, and what is different from the United States.

#### War Strategy

"The expected strategy of the United States and the Soviet Union.

"On the opening of the war, the Soviet Union would take a large-scale offensive in Europe and Asia with its large land and air forces. It would take only 2 or 3 months for it to run from Suez to Normandy. According to newspapers, the United States has 500 atom bombs, while the Soviet Union possesses only 50. Judging by common sense, it would be more effective to drop 50 bombs in the United States than to drop 500 over the scattered industries in the Soviet Union.

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"The Soviet Union has 350 to 500 schnorkel submarines in the 1,000-ton class. In a few years, she will have 1,000 submarines. A battle destroying commercial intercourse could be actively fought with them.

"Japan has the intention of depending on foreign countries for good. It is a silly idea. In this case, how would the United States act? Whether or not she can operate her self-satisfied strategic bombing at the beginning-- this will be turning point of victory and defeat. It is doubtful to what extent such bombing would be effective. If there are no good results from bombing, the United States will naturally dispatch a large expedition to Europe. Is it possible for her to win a victory in Europe when her forces march on land?

"Military value of Japan.

"What would the United States do with Japan, when the front entrance of Europe is set afire? Probably, she would have rapidly to withdraw from Japan. Since the capacity of war industry in Russia is only five or six percent of the whole Russian producing power, it would be no heavy blow to the whole industry if the war industry were destroyed. The question is the main artery west of Baikal.

"Japan is not a base from which the main artery is destroyed. That is the bases in India, Afghanistan, Iran, Suez, the Mediterranean, Britain, and Scandinavia. Moreover, the defense of the huge Pacific Ocean is necessary for protecting the Japanese base. Therefore, the United States cannot stay in Japan for a long time.

#### Destruction of Japan

"Then, what would she do with Japan when she withdrew? She has already declared that it would be terrible, if Japan's industrial power is combined with China's resources. In view of this, I think the United States will drastically destroy Japan's industrial power before she withdraws. We can see such an example in Korea. Then, what are the bases in the Bonins and the Ryukyus for? I think they are precisely the bases for bombing Japan.

"Thus, it seems that the victor of the next war will not be the United States. Both the Soviet Union and the United States will devote their heart and soul to it, and the result will be a long-term war of at least for 5 or 10 years. All civilization on the earth involved in the war will be completely destroyed.

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"As for the attitude of Japan in such a case, I dare to say: 'Do not be involved in such a war.' Japan should never be involved. However painful it is, it will be easier to endure than being involved in the roar of war. Probably, a riot may break out. Public security will have to be protected against it. We should take what the Communist Party says, if it is good. However often theoretical disputes indulged in, we, the Japanese, should not shoot each other.

"As for the problem of military bases, it is silly to consider that the United States will protect Japan by stationing soldiers here up to the last moment so long as she has military bases in Japan. It is impossible in view of her fighting power and military strength. Moreover, in case that there are military bases in Japan, (the enemy of the United States--Ed.) naturally would declare war against Japan. Nothing less than "neutrality" is necessary for Japan.

"If the bases are removed by means of peaceful negotiations, industries will not be destroyed, and at the same time the Japanese people will be able to examine themselves. If we believe in her protection and realize the contrary after the war breaks out, we shall be terribly miserable. Therefore, we should not depend on the military bases, but refuse to have them. If the United States interferes too much, an anti-American sentiment will be stimulated and there will be a countereffect. One of the reasons for the failure of Chiang Kai-shek was such a countereffect."

#### YOSHIDA-HATOYAMA INFLUENCE COMPARED

Tokyo, TOKYO SHIMBUN, in Japanese, June 4, 1951--T/S

(Excerpts)

"As the depurge is slated to be made shortly, a sort of delicate undercurrent has begun to flow in political circles. Which of the two, Premier Yoshida or Hatoyama, would win favor if a vote for surveying popularity were made, has come to be taken up as a serious problem.

"The basic cause of trouble for a Democratic-Liberal .... Even within the People's Democratic Party there are not a few who consider that they can gain more national feeling if they prefer Yoshida to Hatoyama. The problem is what will be the outcome of the Liberal Party if the now-purged Hatoyama gets back to the Party?"

"If we take it for granted that the Liberal Party will split in two on account of an opposition between the Yoshida-Hirokawa faction and the Hatoyama-Ono faction, then we must take a waiting policy as quoted in the Japanese saying: 'Wait until the persimmons get ripe, soft, and mellowed.' Even if the Democrats are affiliated with Yoshida, the reverse effect may be that the Liberal Party will be all the more consolidated.